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Date: November 20, 2003

UNITED STATES IN THE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applic. No.

10/662.627

Applicant

Astrid Elbe et al.

Filed

September 15, 2003

Art Unit

to be assigned

Examiner

to be assigned

Docket No.

S&ZIO020104

Customer No. :

24131

LETTER

Hon. Commissioner for Patents

Sir:

Enclosed please find a copy of the English translation of the International Preliminary Examination Report for the above-identified application. Please enter it into the file.

submitted. Respectfully

LAURENCE A. GREENBERG REG. NO. 29,308

Date: November 20, 2003

Lerner and Greenberg, P.A. Post Office Box 2480

Hollywood, FL 33022-2480

Tel: (954) 925-1100 Fax: (954) 925-1101

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Translation OIPE MERNATI	PATENT COOPERATION TREATY					
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OIPE NTERNATI	ONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT					
NOV 2 4 2003	(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)					
Applicant's Capping Sterence IO020104PCT	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International					
International application No. PCT/EP02/00734	International filing date (day/month/year) 24 January 2002 (24.01.02) Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416) Priority date (day/month/year) 13 March 2001 (13.03.01)					
International Patent Classification (IPC) or na G06F 7/72	tional classification and IPC					
Applicant						
	NFINEON TECHNOLOGIES AG					
This report is also accompanied been amended and are the bear						
I Basis of the report II Priority						
III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability Lack of unity of invention						
Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability;						
VI Certain documents cited VII Certain defects in the international application						
VIII Certain observations on the international application						
Date of submission of the demand	Date of completion of this report					
11 October 2002 (11.10.02)	18 November 2002 (18.11.2002)					
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/EP	Authorized officer					
Facsimile No.	Telephone No.					
Form PCT/IPEA/409 (cover sheet) (January 1994)						

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP 02/00734

V.	Reasoned statement under Article citations and explanations supporti	35(2) with regard to n	ovelty, inventive step or industrial applica	ability;
1.	Statement			
	Novelty (N)	Claims	1-13	YES
		Claims		NO
	Inventive step (IS)	Claims	1-13	YES
		Claims		NO
	Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-13	YES
		Claims		NO NO

2. Citations and explanations

- 1. The invention relates to a method for modular multiplication using a multiplication prediction method and a reduction prediction method as disclosed in document DE-A-3 631 992.
- 2. The disadvantage of this method is that, when calculating the ZDN algorithm, the additional ZDN register and the hardware comparator require extra chip area. However, the calculation of 2/3 N and the calculation of the auxiliary displacement value $s_{\rm I}$ in the ZDN algorithm, which is carried out by an iterative cycle, is time-critical for the whole algorithm and can quite possibly be decisive for the total withdrawal time of the algorithm.
- 3. The problem addressed by the present invention consists in producing an improved concept for modular multiplication which can be implemented in a space-saving manner and requires less computational time.

The present invention is based on the realisation that a computational time-intensive comparison of the updated intermediate result with the value ZDN,

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that is, two thirds of the module N, can be facilitated if the module N is first transformed into the transformed module N^T and the total modular multiplication is carried out with the transformed module N^T instead of the actual module.

As per the invention, the module is transformed such that the predetermined portion of the transformed module, that is, in a preferred embodiment, two thirds of the transformed module, becomes a specific number chosen such that it becomes trivial to compare 2/3 NT with the intermediate result Z. The transformation is carried out such that the predetermined portion of the transformed module has a higher order position with a first predetermined value that is followed by at least one lower order position which has a second predetermined value. The entire ZDN method is then carried out using N^T . A final inverse transformation which modularly reduces the transformation result of the modular multiplication using the original module N is required to produce the result $CxM \mod N$.

Multiplication by Operand Scaling", Advances in Cryptology, Santa Barbara, 11-15 August 1991, pages 313-323 of the Proceedings of the Conference on Theory and Applications of Cryptographic Techniques (Crypto), Berlin, Springer, discloses a method for modular multiplication which uses operand scaling and in particular module scaling. The module M, which is based on on modular multiplication, is multiplied by a factor f such that the scaled module fM has a number of q highest value bits which are fixed. This makes it easier to calculate a function

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quotient, since it is no longer dependent on the highest value bits of the scaled module, since the former are fixed. The function quotient is then carried out in a normal manner using the scaled module, whereupon up to 2f final subtractions from M take place from the output value of the function. Said document therefore discloses in general terms that a module can be scaled by multiplication with a number f so as to obtain a module having highest value bits which are fixed.